

THE MOROCCAN DISPUTE.

ENGLAND'S PART.

HER OFFER TO FRANCE.

PARIS, October 7.
The "Matin" in continuing its disclosures regarding the dispute over Morocco, affirms that England offered M. Delcassé to mobilise the fleet, seize the Kiel Canal, and land a hundred thousand men in Schleswig Holstein. England was ready to confirm the offer in writing if France desired. (Reuter)

BRITISH SQUADRON AT KOBE.

CORDIAL RECEPTION.

TOKIO, October 8.
The British China Squadron has arrived at Kobe, and has met with the most cordial reception. The British officers and crews arrived at Kioto yesterday to the number of 600 and were feted by the municipality and citizens. They also visited Osaka. (Reuter)

MACEDONIAN FINANCIAL CONTROL.

ANOTHER NOTE TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 8.
A new collective note to the ambassadors, concerning financial control in Macedonia, has been sent to the Porte. (Havas)

ANNIVERSARY OF WAR OF 1849.

MOURNING IN HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, October 7.
Yesterday was observed in Hungary as a day of mourning, being the anniversary of the execution of the leaders in the war of 1849. There was an unusually large procession to the graves of Kossuth and Count Batthyany. The day passed quietly. (Reuter)

BOMBS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 7.
Several bombs were found yesterday in the Cercle d'Orient, which is frequented by the diplomatic world. All the domestic staff have been arrested. (Havas)

BOMBS THROWN AT COSSACKS.

TIFLIS, October 8.
After a number of bombs had been thrown at Cossacks, reinforcing troops intervened and many people were killed. (Havas)

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

GERMANY WILL PARTICIPATE.

BERLIN, October 8.
It is reported that German bankers are ready to participate in the Russian loan of seventy-two millions, which will chiefly be devoted to unify the bonds issued during the war. (R.)

ENGLAND'S REVENUE.

LONDON, October 7.
The exports for September show an increase of £3,421,801, and the imports an increase of £2,658,642 over the same month of last year. (Reuter)

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, October 8.
The Department of Agriculture intends issuing the cotton report in November, probably early in the month. (Reuter)

JAPS SEIZE RUSSIAN STEAMERS.

TOKIO, October 8.
The Japanese have seized two steamers bound from Nikolaievsk to Vladivostok. (R.)

THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

TOKIO, October 7.
The Russian prisoners in Japan will be taken to Vladivostok, and thence home by the Siberian Railway. (Reuter)

RUSSIAN TRAIN DERAILED.

27 KILLED, 35 INJURED.

ROSTOV-DOX, October 7.
The mail train going to Vladikavkaz was derailed last night. Twenty seven persons are killed and 35 injured. (Havas)

NEWSPAPER STRIKE AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, October 7.
No newspapers are being published on account of a strike of the compositors. (Reuter)

TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

PARIS, October 7.
Professor Behring in describing his new remedy for tuberculosis stated that it is on the principle of the impregnation of the living cells of the body with a substance extracted from the virus of tuberculosis. He temporarily retains the secret of the substance which he is convinced is applicable to human beings although it has hitherto been used only upon animals. He will publish a book when the efficiency of the remedy has been demonstrated by further experiments. (Reuter)

PARIS, October 7.
Professor Behring announced at the tuberculosis congress that the experiments with his remedy on cattle promise that it will prove applicable to human beings. The next congress has been fixed for 1908 in the United States. (Havas)

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, October 8.
The Prince and Princess of Wales will leave Genoa on the 21st inst. (Reuter)

THE GAIDAMAK REFLOATED.

PORT ARTHUR, October 8.
The gunboat Gaidamak has been refloated. (Reuter)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WANT OF SPACE compels us to hold over our report of the aquatic sports of the Alexandria Swimming Club until to-morrow on account of its length.

CONTRABAND SEIZED. — The Coastguard Administration made a seizure of 100 oaks of hashish, which had been thrown overboard from the Austrian Lloyd boat, on Saturday afternoon.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT. — An individual named Wassili Gregora was toiling along the railway in a state of intoxication, on the way to his house at Hagar el Nawatich, when a train ran him down flinging him off the track with a broken leg. He is now in hospital.

FRENCH PILGRIMS. — A hundred and fifty French pilgrims who have been visiting Palestine, arrived in Cairo on Saturday from Port Said. Over a hundred are staying at the Eden Palace Hotel and the remainder at the Continental. They will leave at the end of the week for Alexandria, where the party embark in the French yacht Btoile for Marseilles.

THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION. — During September 1,042 persons deposited L.E. 27,543 in the post office savings bank. Up to the end of August 39,221 had deposited L.E. 215,909 so that the increase up to the end of September amounted to L.E. 243,452, banked by 40,263 clients. During September L.E. 24,629 were paid out, the balance being L.E. 218,823.

FAYOUM LIGHT RAILWAYS. — The receipts of the Fayoum Light Railways Company for the last ten days of September amounted to L.E. 909,969, showing an increase of L.E. 96,337 over the corresponding period of last year. During the whole month L.E. 2,287,744 were taken as compared with L.E. 2,106,929 during September 1904, thus show a substantial increase of L.E. 181,515 for the month.

VILLAGE BIRKETS. — We mentioned in a previous issue that the Sanitary Department had under examination new regulations concerning the draining and filling up of the village birkets or marshes. By decision of the last Council of Ministers the marshy ground situated at Gourn in the outskirts of Zifta will be drained by the local commission of that town which has been authorised to carry out the work and afterwards to dispose of the land thus acquired to cover the expense incurred.

ERRATUM. — H. E. The Sirdar requests us to state that the account of his reception at Cairo reported in our issue of October 3 was inaccurate. The reception was of a purely private nature, only a few officers of the Egyptian Army Headquarters staff being present to meet his Excellency. Our Correspondent was obviously misled by the fact that Army Orders were issued to the Egyptian Army that an official reception would be held, but at H.E. the Sirdar's express wish this order was cancelled.

MURDER AT MEHALLET ROH. — Ahmed Eissawi was taking his supper with his brother on the 27th ult. when he heard another man calling him. Ahmed left his supper and went out, and half an hour later three shots were heard at a distance of 400 metres from the village. Thirty six hours later Ahmed's brother reported to the omdeh what had taken place, stating that his brother had not returned. His dead body was eventually taken out of the water at a place near Segheen. His head was found to have been shattered by three bullets and three blows from an axe. Although the crime took place twelve days ago the murderer is still unknown and the gaffirs confine themselves to giving a variety of excuses for their failure to hear the shots.

THE SUCRERIES.

SIR W. WILCOCK'S INSPECTION.

Sir William Wilcocks left Cairo on Saturday evening by the 8 o'clock express train for Motana, where he will commence the inspection of the sugar factories belonging to the company, beginning at Motana; and then, on the return journey those at Ermant, Dabayeh, Nag Hamadi, Abou-Khourgas, Matai, Sheikh-Fadi, and Hawamdeh and also the workshops at Minieh. The factories at Rodah, Magaga, and Bibeh have been closed as a measure of economy.

The steps taken by the Hon. A. J. Davey since the granting of the concordat préventif for the reduction of expenditure, will, it is expected, prove to be a considerable saving, and these will be submitted for the approval of the shareholders at the general meeting to be held at the offices in Cairo on the 20th instant, at which Mr. Davey will explain the nature of the decision taken with regard to the bills for nearly 24 millions that were drawn by the late M. Cronier, and accepted on behalf of the company by two of its former directors in Cairo.

In answer to the charge of unfairness brought against him by some of the local papers in the dismissal of employees, Mr. Davey states that such is not the case, for he commenced at the top of the ladder when dispensing with the services of Mr. Leroux, Mr. Pontrel, and Mr. Ninoi.

The company has requested to us publish the following circular, and to state that copies may be had at the head office and at all banks.

Messieurs,
Vous connaissez, par la publicité qu'elles ont reçues, les circonstances qui ont mis la Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte dans la nécessité de s'adresser aux Tribunaux Egyptiens, à la juridiction desquels elle est soumise comme Société Egyptienne, pour obtenir le bénéfice du concordat préventif. Elle l'a obtenu par décision du Juge président la Chambre Commerciale du Tribunal Mixte du Caire en date du 19 Septembre; et par décision du 20 Septembre, la Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte a été autorisée à continuer son exploitation sous le contrôle de Sir Elwin Palmer K.C.B., de S.E. Harari Pacha et de M. E. Debourg, et sous réserve de l'approbation des créanciers convoqués à cet effet.

Le Conseil d'Administration, après avoir pris ainsi les mesures urgentes que commandait cette situation, doit maintenant s'adresser à l'Assemblée Générale des Actionnaires pour obtenir les pouvoirs qui lui permettront d'étudier, de discuter et de soumettre à votre vote ultérieur les conditions du concordat qui doit être proposé pour assurer la réorganisation de la Société.

Nous n'avons pas besoin d'insister sur l'importance de la réunion à laquelle vous êtes ainsi convoqués et sur l'intérêt que vous avez à y prendre part ou vous y faire représenter. Le Conseil espère pouvoir à cette époque et grâce au travail considérable auquel se livrent en Egypte les comptables et les experts qu'il en a chargés, vous fournir un premier exposé de la situation de la Société, des fonds dont elle dispose et des bases sur lesquelles elle pourrait être organisée par l'accord à intervenir entre les créanciers et les Actionnaires. Si l'Assemblée Générale se range à cette proposition, elle aura, en même temps, à statuer sur toutes les mesures accessoires que la présentation d'un concordat rendrait nécessaires.

Signed: ARTHUR J. DAVEY.

EGYPTIAN LAND AND GENERAL TRUST, LTD.

We are given to understand, that the purchase of the Gourn lands in Alexandria by the Egyptian Land & General Trust, Ltd. has been concluded. This property, which is one of the best vacant sites in Alexandria, should prove good business if properly handled.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT LTD.

The whole of the staff for the Oasis have arrived in Cairo from England, and are only awaiting the camp equipment reaching its destination to go up to Khargeh and start work. The equipment is now on the way to Farshut. A consignment of 27,000 sleepers has arrived at Alexandria from England and is being rapidly forwarded up country by rail. The arrangements for the junction of the Khargeh Oasis railway with the State Railway lines are expected to be completed to-day, and on the receipt of the rails the laying of the line, some 160 kilometres in length, will be at once commenced.

The company has leased a new and extensive suite of offices in the Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Maison Mesgiaca Bey.

ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. C. J. Markham and Officers, the band of the 1st Batt. King's Royal Rifles will perform the following programme of music at the Esbekieh Gardens to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, commencing at 9 o'clock.

1. Two step—Minnehaha—Looey.
2. Overture—Pauvre!—Rostini.
3. Selection—Joyride—Sullivan.
4. Overture—Schnee-Weissen—Thiele.
5. Piccolo Polka—The Deep Blue Sea—Brewer.
6. (Soloist Miss H. Arnold).
7. Three Dances—Nell Gwyn—German.
8. Country Dance—Pastoral Dances, Merry-makers' Dance.
9. Yuletide—Blue Bell—Walden.
10. American Sketch—By the Swanee River—Myddleton.
11. (A corn's dream of the past).
12. Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem.
13. God save the King.
14. Thomas Brown, Bandmaster.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THEIR SOUTH AFRICAN VISIT.

One of our Cairo correspondents has elicited some interesting details concerning the recent visit of the British Association to South Africa, in a series of interviews which several of the members granted him.

Leaving England on July 29 by the Castle liner Saxon they paid first of all a short visit to Madeira and then continued to Cape Town where most of the scientific meetings were held. Professor Darwin, President of the Association, delivered a most interesting address on the evolution of the Universe and Colonel Bruce, who is famed in the world of science for his discovery of the Malta fever bacillus, *bacillus malleus*, an almost ultra-microscopic bacillus, gave an interesting address on the causation and methods of prevention of stock diseases in South Africa, which has been published in the "Egyptian Gazette." Colonel Bruce also discovered that the tsetse fly is the means by which horse-sickness is propagated, and has done some valuable work in connection with sleeping sickness in human beings, upon which he gave an address. Professor Lowndesbury's lecture on diseases produced by ticks (animals of the genus *Acarus*) and the various species of ticks known in South Africa is of special interest to Egyptian readers, for these animals are very prevalent in this country, and cause a certain amount of illness among the cattle. Red water fever, or bovine malaria, is one of the chief of these diseases and is endemic in Egypt. The urine of animals suffering from this disease turns blood red, and on autopsy nearly every organ of the body appears highly congested, especially the liver and kidneys. Professor Gregory also read a paper on scurvy in South Africa, and on the infectious diseases of that country.

After leaving Cape Town the party proceeded to Durban by steamer, and then on to Johannesburg where the second part of the conference was held and here the engineering section of the Association was to the fore. The economy of labour on the Rand was much discussed, and an interesting debate on the utility of electrical transmission of force was held.

At Pretoria a garden party was held in honor of the visitors, and the party then went on to Kimberley, where the mines were inspected. A new "grease" machine by which the diamonds are held back by the sticky substance whilst the pebbles roll to the bottom attracted special attention.

Buluwayo was next visited and then the Victoria Falls, where the new Zambesi bridge was opened by Professor Darwin. All the members of the Association were loud in their praises of this masterpiece of construction; it is without doubt a wonderful engineering feat, and one marvels at the ease with which the engineers have overcome the innumerable difficulties. It is also worthy of note that the bridge was built entirely by Kafir workmen. The geological formation of the falls was the subject of much debate; some contended that the high plateau was due to the subsidence of the sea, whilst others were convinced that it was caused by the rising of the land.

After paying a short visit to Salisbury where they were entertained to a banquet by the lady residents, the party made their way to Beira, where they were most hospitably entertained by the Portuguese authorities, and then they started on the voyage home by the Durban Castle. The boat called at Mombasa, but only stopped a short time, and they were very much disappointed not to be able to pay a visit to the Uganda railway and the famous wild animal park.

The party were accompanied from London by Dr. and Mrs. Ruffer, and they are now seeing Cairo under the guidance of Mrs. Ruffer, and congratulate themselves on being in the hands of such an able cicerone.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Earl and Countess of Cromer returned to London from Scotland on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Machell will arrive on Wednesday by the P.O. mail steamer from Brindisi. He will return to England at the end of November for his marriage, which will take place in the beginning of December.

Kaimakam A. von Dummreicher Bey, director Western Directorate, Coast Guard Administration, returned from leave this morning.

Hassan Pasha Mohsen arrived to-day from Europe by the Austrian Lloyd mail boat.

Mr. le Breton, Barrister-at-Law of Lamb, Building, Temple, E.C., who recently arrived from England, joins Maître Carton de Wiert in practice at Cairo. He is the son of Major le Breton.

Mr. and Mrs. Chataway were regular visitors to the Tuberculosis Congress at Paris.

Mr. Harris is leaving Port Said by the Victoria to-day. He will disembark at Marseilles and complete his journey by the overland route.

WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant.

Table d'Hôte Luncheons & Dinners Served on the Terrace.

ORCHESTRA PLAYS 6 TO 11.30 P.M. DELIGHTFUL SITUATION - SEA BREEZES.

THE KHEDIVE.

RETURN TO MONTAZAH.

H.H. the Khedive returned to Montazah yesterday evening from a visit to his Mariout estates. He will attend the moulid of Sidi Bishr at Ramleh on Friday next, at which a special marquee will be reserved for the Khedive and his suite.

In the evening his Highness will attend a religious service at the Mosque of Sidi Abou-el-Abbas.

THE LATE SIR DONALD STEWART.

Sir Donald Stewart, who died at Nairobi on the 1st inst. was appointed in June, 1904, his Majesty's Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the British East Africa Protectorate, in succession to Sir Charles Eliot, resigned. He was a son of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, and was in his 45th year. He joined the Gordon Highlanders in 1879, and served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, where he was severely wounded. He also took part in the Boer War of 1881. Subsequently he acted as *aide de camp* to the Commander-in-Chief in India. In 1884 he went to Egypt, and served in the Sudan campaign, getting the medal, clasp, and the Khedive's star. In 1896 he was political officer with the Ashanti Expedition. Later, he was appointed British Resident at Kumasi, immediately prior to which he had rendered excellent service with the Gold Coast Police. It was once said of him, and with considerable truth, that what he did not know of protecting and governing the peoples of Africa was scarcely worth troubling about. Certainly his experience of the African Continent was unique in its way, and full of excitement and variety.

On the Gold Coast his strong personality and pluck brought him safely through many dangers. On one occasion he and his escort were surrounded by a threatening horde of savages, and things were beginning to look serious. Fortunately, Sir Donald Stewart kept his head and refrained from giving the order to his followers to fire. Had he done so the chances are that he and his escort would have annihilated a man. But he did not, and that particular native rising was put down by a liberal use of Sir Donald's stick.

Sir Donald Stewart left Marseilles towards the end of June, 1904, to take up his new duties in British East Africa. On his arrival there he lost no time in making himself thoroughly conversant with the somewhat complicated position of things, and very soon started on a tour of inspection, to "find out for himself." He spent some time at each of the centres. At Nakuru and Naivasha he met a large number of native chiefs, and part of the time he was accompanied by Lenani, chief of the Masai. As a result of his conferences with the chiefs, it was arranged that the Masai—who represented the bone of contention in the country—should withdraw to a distance of 60 miles from the railway. This meant the freeing of a great part of the magnificent Naivasha plain for white settlers, and was one of the things for which Sir Charles Eliot, Sir Donald Stewart's predecessor in office, had so energetically contended.

Information was received lately by mail that material changes may shortly be looked for in the East African Protectorates—notably the consolidating of Uganda and British East Africa as one Protectorate, or colony, under the control of a governor, who, it was then confidently anticipated, would be Sir Donald Stewart.

MURDER AT MATAI.

Hassanein el Mozayin, a Daira ghafir of Matai, divorced his wife a few weeks ago, on finding that she was enamoured of a native named Abd-el-Ghani. Hearing recently that he was about to marry his divorced wife, Hassanein, to indulge his malice, made up his mind to take vengeance on the man who had deprived him of his wife. Last Thursday, at noon, Hassanein met Abd el Ghani in the presence of many villagers, shot him dead, and made off. None of the spectators dared intervene to save the man's life, because Hassanein threatened to kill any one who approached. When the omdeh of Matai was informed of the crime he summoned his gaffirs and started with them on the murderer's track, followed shortly after by the mahabih of police. After a short but vigorous pursuit, Hassanein was captured, put in irons, and taken to prison. The murderer did not deny his crime when the inquest on the body was held at the court.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes mail boat Portugal which left Marseilles on the 5th inst. passed the straits of Messina on Saturday and is expected to arrive at Alexandria to-morrow. The Mess liner Menes sailed for Liverpool via Malta on Saturday afternoon with passengers, mails, and general cargo, including 5,613 bales cotton.

CARLTON HOTEL.

BULKLEY (near Alexandria.)

RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL PATRONISED BY THE KHEDE.

Full Pension from 7 P.M. to 4 P.M. Visitors from Cairo attend at 240-250 sh. station.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

THE END OF THE CANAL BLOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Port Said, Saturday.

The re-opening of the canal is at last an accomplished fact, and the end of the twelve days' interruption to navigation is most welcome. Not for 36 years has the Suez Canal seen any such serious trouble as the block caused by the collision between the Clan Cumming and the Chatham, and its serious consequences. Ships have from time to time been delayed a few hours on account of slight accidents, but even when the dredger sunk in one of the reaches, not nearly so much inconvenience resulted, and not nearly so many ships were delayed.

Last night no fewer than 92 ships lay either at Port Said or Suez, exclusive of colliers and coasters, and out of that number 58 received orders to raise steam, the remaining 34 vessels having to wait their turn for a day in order to clear the canal of the first batch. In the course of yesterday afternoon the following ten ships entered the canal at Suez, and proceeded to Lake Timah, where they anchored: Clan Ogilvy, Ras Elba, Aladdin, Tebe, Kanzio, Isla de Panay, Vindobona, Victoria, Prinz Hendrik, and Kybels; and at dawn to-day another batch followed in their wake, but did not get as far as Ismailia, there not being sufficient room in Lake Timah to accommodate them. They therefore anchored during this afternoon on the Great Bitter lake, to await the passage of the south-going squadron. The names of the second batch are—City of Manchester, Clan Campbell, Indrawadi, Orsalo, Trentham Hall, Coquet, Clan Mackinnon, Malacca, Fulwell, Langoe, Preussen, Emil, Amiral Latouche Treville, Britannia, Matona, Rocklight, Warwickshire, Ixion, Turkestan, and City of Benares.

Whilst all this movement was going on down at the south end of the canal, orders had been given to twenty eight-vessels in Port Said harbour to be prepared to leave here to tie up in the canal between Ras el Esh and the North entrance to the canal, in readiness to proceed straight through to Suez at daylight on Sunday. Of the first vessels which left here at 7 a.m., 9 were mail boats. The names of the ships are Yarra, Oxus, Saabien, Goentoe, Africa, Persia, Wartenfels, Nippon, Omrah, Touraine, Prinz Regent, Ping Suey, Rugia, Hector, Melanels, Merton Hall, City of Athens, Persia, Weissenfels, Statesman, Ataka, Buda, Sicilia, Dunolly, Staats Kraetke and Langdale. The last of these vessels had entered the Canal by four o'clock.

As the movement commenced, some ships were sighted at sea making for the harbour, but so great was the number of vessels which had to be manoeuvred into the canal, that it was found necessary to order them to anchor in the roads till later in the day when the port would be clearer. These vessels, of which there were six, one being one of the new 12,500 ton British India steamers, did not get inside till dusk, and they will no doubt form part of the next squadron to go into the canal. The idea at present is that the south-going ships proceed without stopping to Suez, and the north going squadrons are to go on the moment the last vessel of the outward bound batch has passed them. When the homeward boats have arrived here and are safely moored, the remaining ships in Port Said are to proceed, and during this time the twenty odd ships which are still at Suez, are to go through the same manoeuvres as their predecessors of yesterday, and so on till once more things reach their normal state.

There were no accidents to any vessels beyond some little difficulties with anchors, which after all were only to be looked for with such a number of ships in such a limited area, and the authorities are to be congratulated on the successful way in which so much movement was managed.

Sunday.
As I wired you yesterday, full traffic has been resumed in the canal. The Yarra, which had been tied up as Ras el Esh all night proceeded south at 7 a.m., and should arrive at Suez about 8.30 to 9 p.m., and after her the whole of the squadron steamed down, the last one being expected to leave the canal at Suez about dawn to-morrow.

As soon as the last ship has passed Ismailia, the batch of the vessels there lying at anchor, is to proceed north, and the same may be said of the nineteen vessels now in the Great Bitter lake. The first ship of the homeward-bound fleet should be here about 8 a.m. to-morrow, as no night work will be permitted past kilometre 18.4 for the first day or two, and we ought to have the whole 30 vessels in long before dark on Monday.

The remaining vessels here then proceed south and go through much the same movements as the first squadron which left here during Saturday.

All the bny berths are now ready for the fleet, and vessels due here from the Canal to-morrow, and all ships which come in from sea in the meantime, will be placed in the cross berths on the Asiatic side and elsewhere. The whole of the outward-bound fleet of 28 vessels have passed the scene of the Chatham explosion in perfect safety, and there is no reason to suppose that any accidents are likely to occur in the future.

ESCAPED PRISONER KILLED BY A TRAIN.

As members of the military police were conveying a prisoner from Zagazig to Port Said on Friday last, the unfortunate man jumped to the ground and escaped before the train could be stopped. I hear that on search being made by those in charge of the man, his remains were found on the permanent way frightfully mutilated. It is not known whether the man was injured by the train from which he escaped or subsequently by an inquiry is being held.

RUSSIA AND THE POLES.

"Chaos still in travail." Such probably would be the diagnosis, if Carlyle had to pronounce himself on the present state of Russia. After a year and more of commotion and trouble, the conflict of despotic bureaucracy with the revolutionary forces continues, and may still be prolonged for an indefinite time.

For the time being, the constitution of August 19 will remain more or less in the limbo. The keenly critical Russian mind is already tiring at the attempt at that which may be called political mimicry; no mock Constitutions and no sham Parliaments will satisfy Russian society that the substance of autonomy has been changed by so simple a device as the donning of a mask. The Imperial Ukases of December last and the Manifesto remain no more than vague promises, from which there may emerge either the victory of the Tsar and his present councillors or the victory of the people; and the representatives of the people will enter the Duma in order to wage battle against the old régime.

One positive fact cannot be gained—a fact, foreboded by a correspondent who some time ago wrote to the "Times" on the relations of the Poles and the Russians. He spoke of a time when the old feud between the two nations would come to an end, and when the Poles, reconciled to Russian hegemony, would enjoy such nationalities as they could gain among them the independent development of their civilisation, in contradistinction to the policy of oppression followed by Prussia in the formerly Polish provinces under her sway. The reconciliation has been, furthered by two measures which emanated some months since from the Russian Government. The general tendency seems still to be the same, the temperance of the old autocratic system. The first of these two measures—the edict on religious toleration—is of a general character, and applies to the whole Russian Empire. But the Poles will undoubtedly benefit from the relaxation of spirit of Orthodox persecution of which M. Witte has been the foremost representative. In two Governments out of the ten forming the Kingdom of Poland (Government-General of Warsaw) there are something like half-a-million Little Russians, professing the "Greek Catholic" or "Uniate" creed, a compromise between Roman and Orthodox Christianity. The recent edict on toleration does not directly put a stop to this persecution, and the "Greek Catholic" Church remains as before an unrecognised, heretical sect of the State Church. But under the new edict it is no longer a misdemeanor to leave the State Church for another of the recognised Christian sects, and such is the hatred of the former "Uniate" creed, that many of the Christians, that they avail themselves of the opportunity to turn Roman Catholic. As in all those parts of the formerly Polish provinces—Eastern Galicia, Volhynia, Podolia, Lithuania—there have always been synonyms terms, it is clear that the Toleration Russian Government is including also the nine "Western" Governments and 28 Russian provinces. The constitution of the rural communities in Poland differs widely from the Russian *mir* and *volost*, by establishing a true commune of the Western kind; the *Zemstvo*, the other body taken as a starting point in the distribution of the franchise, is not yet in force, and as it is hoped that the central Government has no official material at hand to guide it in extending the new Constitution to the Vistulaland. However, from the portions of the Duma statute already published, the participation of that province in the new order of things is evident, though it is to be subject to "special regulations." The number of deputies still remains unchanged, and is 40 in each of the *voivodeships* of Russian bureaucracy, that the published texts give no clue in this respect. Now it appears that the Duma will consist of 540 or 550 members, and as 419 are already allotted, some 120 or 140 will represent the 35 millions inhabiting Poland, Galicia, and Siberia. Now *Vremya* is accurately informed, and if the Government refrains from mutilation of the law, the Polish should have to elect 30 members at least, who will all, of course, be Poles. In the nine "Western Governments" many of the Duma members will be of the same extraction, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Government of Kiev, have been given 84 rural representatives and two city deputies (Kiev and Vilna). Polish politicians who are thoroughly acquainted with the distribution of landed property, of commerce, and liberal professions in the Western Governments are of opinion that 45 or 46 seats out of 84 should fall to the Poles.

In addition the towns of Vilna is expected to return a Polish member, anyhow, in a full Duma of 550 members, the Polish will dispose of from 60 to 66 votes. They are, accordingly, confident of playing an important rôle, like the 63 members at the *Kolo polskie*, the Polish club in the Austrian Reichsrath. The Prussian Press is not so yet aware of this possibility; against the latest and greatest of all "Polish dangers." But M. Savoritsky of the *Nyevy* Press is aware, and he has already brought some sensitive "hakatis" writers by declaring, immediately after the publication of the constitution, that the time has now come for the reconstruction of Russia and Poland, and for the Poles especially to lead the Russians a strong hand in the rebuilding of a great Empire of the Slav and Russian leadership. Throughout a long career, marked by many changes of opinion, M. Savoritsky has always managed to speak out the true mind of Russian society. The dismay of Prussia at seeing new relations develop between the two leading peoples of Slavonic race is therefore quite comprehensible. If national feelings

should at any time invade the domain of political dogmas, then, of course, the Prussian Government would have reason to shudder. For the time being, the conflict of the German organs merely show that Western Europe finds it hard to understand why the Poles in Russia should be the first to profit, and to profit so largely, by an incipient revolution, and that these benefits should be lavished on them by the very forces that still impede the general success of the revolutionary movement—the forces, that is to say, which but yesterday ruled the Poles by force and fanaticism.

The truth is that the advocates of the present or some other attenuated form of despotic "autonomy" are looking for confederates in their desperate struggle, and that their hopes centre now upon the very people which by a vast ratio of a hundred years has shown itself more than a match for all the Russifying pressure of a Government supported by the tenfold numbers of the Russian nation. But the Polish Conservatives cannot quite banish all suspicion that, as soon as the movement in the Russian society had been driven down to the desperate help of Poland, M. Bulgarev or his successors, aided by the reactionary Russian Churchmen, would turn his weapons against the confederates of yesterday. The Polish Conservative leaders, therefore, have not modified the policy which they have from the first strongly recommended to the Polish nation—to "stand aloof" from the Russian struggle, to let them do their work, and to try for a sincere reconciliation and rearrangement of their own affairs after the re-establishment of the Empire. The same distrust is shown by the Polish Radicals of various shades. They also are glad to see repression relaxed in their country, but they declare that the struggle for freedom, by a great majority of freedom for Russia proper, all danger is removed, that the old system in Poland will ever be revived. Under the former conditions the Poles in Russia, save for political influence, had already more than a fair share of social, commercial, and intellectual importance. The industrial output of the Poles in the Kingdom of Poland was valued at 64 millions of roubles to half a million in the year 1898. A half million of the whole production of Russia. Poles take the lead in many professions; Polish writers are among the most popular authors; Polish officers of all grades have fallen by scores in Manchuria; Polish doctors have tended the wounded, the Poles form nearly 20 per cent. of the rank and file of the field army. No one of the rank of Polish extraction in Russia doubts that, the moment the success of the present movement is decided, the brightest prospects will open up for the future of his race; and these prospects must necessarily rest on the success, or rather the constant failure, of the Germanising policy in the province of which, it appears, M. Bulgarev and M. Witte have been the leaders. That reluctance of the lower order of *habshits* had perhaps something to do with the fact that the electoral law for the ten Polish Governments could not be published at the same time as the regulations for the election of those 419 deputies who in the new Duma will represent 40 Russian Governments, including also the nine "Western" Governments and 28 Russian provinces. The constitution of the rural communities in Poland differs widely from the Russian *mir* and *volost*, by establishing a true commune of the Western kind; the *Zemstvo*, the other body taken as a starting point in the distribution of the franchise, is not yet in force, and as it is hoped that the central Government has no official material at hand to guide it in extending the new Constitution to the Vistulaland. However, from the portions of the Duma statute already published, the participation of that province in the new order of things is evident, though it is to be subject to "special regulations." The number of deputies still remains unchanged, and is 40 in each of the *voivodeships* of Russian bureaucracy, that the published texts give no clue in this respect. Now it appears that the Duma will consist of 540 or 550 members, and as 419 are already allotted, some 120 or 140 will represent the 35 millions inhabiting Poland, Galicia, and Siberia. Now *Vremya* is accurately informed, and if the Government refrains from mutilation of the law, the Polish should have to elect 30 members at least, who will all, of course, be Poles. In the nine "Western Governments" many of the Duma members will be of the same extraction, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Government of Kiev, have been given 84 rural representatives and two city deputies (Kiev and Vilna). Polish politicians who are thoroughly acquainted with the distribution of landed property, of commerce, and liberal professions in the Western Governments are of opinion that 45 or 46 seats out of 84 should fall to the Poles.

PUNIC ART.

The celebrated ruins of El-Karnak, in Tunis, have yielded some most valuable remains of Punic archaeology. There has been laid bare a Tanit sanctuary held in high repute for several centuries before the Christian era. Besides many sculptures, a cellar has been found containing, among such rubbish as bones and charred food fragments, more than six hundred Punic ear vessels, such as Carthaginian lamps, and three hundred vases enclosing coins and statuettes, carved with and painted with fine artistic feeling and technical skill. It is now claimed that the so-called necropolis of Nora is a Tanit sanctuary.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

- (Coptic and Mohammedan.)
- | | |
|----------|--|
| October. | 8. General repining and storing of fruit. Gather henna. |
| Mon. | 9. The leaves of trees begin to fall. Sow winter vegetables. |
| Tues. | 10. Wanner clothing should be worn. |
| Wed. | 11. The soil in waste places is enriched with salt. |
| Thurs. | 12. Bodily passion is aroused. Out rids for mating, etc. |
| Fri. | 13. Abundance of fruit. Summer vegetables diminish. |
| Sat. | 14. General collection of lands in Egypt. Harvest of hemp. |

The first essential for the preservation of the teeth is to keep them clean.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder

makes the use of your toothbrush so much more complete and satisfactory, because it perfects the cleaning, and also supplies the necessary antiseptic properties.

It is thoroughly pleasant to use, and does not in any way injure the teeth.

Dr. G. CALVERT & Co., Westminster, Eng.

Calvert's Pearly-White Soap

is specially prepared for use, and is the best for the teeth.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, September, 28.

Captain Viscount Falkland de Montmorancy, Cornwall Infantry, lately employed with the Khedive's Army, has retired from the army, accepting a gratuity, and at the same time he has been appointed to the command of the 3rd Battalion of the Cornwalls. The Viscount, who represents an old branch of an ancient Kilkenny family, commanded the Mounted Infantry of the Cornwalls in the Wundah Expedition of 1891 (medal with clasp) and joining the North West Frontier Campaign, 1897-98 (medal with two clasps) and joining the Egyptian Army in the last month of 1898 he had some experience in the rounding up of the Khalifa's forces in the campaign of the last year. (Khedive's medal with clasp). By his retirement the service has lost a keen and clever soldier.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick A. Kenna, V.C. 51st (Empress of India's) Lancers, who took up the duties of Brigade Major to Major-General H. T. Sackville, B. Aldenham, is one of our smartest cavalry officers and a good all-round sportsman, despite the famous Rudyard Kipling dictum concerning the wearers of blue. He is an Irishman, too, to be sure, and very proud of the fact. The fact for that he was educated not from Donnybrook but account for the strong bias he has in favor of fighting, his performance in this line having extended to three campaigns in the last seven years. We need hardly say that he won the cross "For Valor" in the wild malarious of Omdurman, near Khartoum.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major Thomas Riley, who has just left the Rifle Depot, Winchester, on pension, had the very long service of 88 years. He enlisted in 1817, got his commission in the King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1829, and quartermaster of the Rifle Depot since 1888.

The S.S. Dancers left Southampton yesterday with troops on board for Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt. The latter included some garrison artillery and engineer details and drafts for the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The Dancers, in due to arrive at Alexandria about the 9th October, will leave for England the following day with time expired men and invalids.

The Dean of Norwich (Dr. Lefroy) has the courage of his convictions, and has just made known his opinion on a conscription by no uncertain way. Writing to a correspondent he says, "Whatever may be our feelings towards conscription, something like it is bound to come, and granting its limitations as regards time, physical condition, conscientious objection, and other matters, the nation stands in some need of discipline. I may be wrong, but I have a suspicion that a few years of Spartan severity would go a long way to stemming the tide of enervating softness, selfishness, and luxury which threatens millions of men and women in England."

It is understood that the Admiralty in the future will hold the admirals commanding squadrons responsible for the shooting of their flagships. That why the Director of Naval Gunnery, Rear-Admiral Scott, went to Gibraltar to enquire into the cause of the vessel's shooting made by Sir W. H. May's flagship, King Edward VII. Some other flagships went pulling up a bit.

September 30.

Captain E.N. Broadbent, 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, Colchester, has been selected for service with the Egyptian Army. Captain Broadbent has been over ten years in the K.O.S.B., and was sent through the Irish Expedition of 1897-98 (medal with two clasps), and the Boer War, including the action of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, and Kamee Siding and the operations east and west of Pretoria (medal with three clasps).

The 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgerald Winter, commencing, will embark at Southampton, on the 12th inst. en route to the Cape, per the S.S. Diwana, to be stationed at Bloemfontein (B.R.C. in relief of its first Battalion). The 2nd Battalion returned from South Africa in 1903, after the close of the war, in which it distinguished itself.

It is expected that the new scheme of Royal Garrison Artillery re-organization will come into operation next month. Little is known of its details, but it is understood that the primary object of economy with efficiency will be attained. Indeed the present system was most expensive and complicated.

To-day the first-class cruiser Natal, so called in commemoration of the royal little South African colony, which gave rise to a handsome contribution annually to the Royal Navy, was launched at the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Barrow-in-Furness. This cruiser has a displacement of 13,350 tons, measures 480 feet in length with a beam of 74 feet and a mean draught of 27 feet. She will be fitted with 18,000 h.p. engines, from which a speed of 24 knots is expected. The armament will include six 9.2 guns, one forward and one aft, and one on each corner of the citadel, four 7.5 guns in the maindeck battery, ten 12-pounders, twenty four 3-pounders, five maxims,

and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. The side armour and the armour protecting the gun positions varies from 8 to 6 inches in thickness. The machinery and engines will be placed below steel protective decks of one inch thickness. The big guns will be mounted as follows—one on the forecastle, one on the poop, and one at each corner of the armoured citadel, and the four 7.5 guns will be mounted in the main deck battery. The Natal marks new era in warship construction, she combines some of the leading characteristics of the cruiser with those of the battleship.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15	
30 words	" 8 " 16 " 24	
Every 10 words, beyond 30	" 2 " 4 "	

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged on advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGENTS' INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—An advertising and directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound binding. Post Free.

AGENTS' INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ADVERTISING AGENCY—The best public advertising place in Alexandria belongs to G. Ventré & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 26543-31-13-906

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5, 23, No. 7, 111, W.T. Remmen, 99 Rue Athina, Alexandria, Advertisers, Post Office Box 35. 80-9-905A

BOARD AND LODGING for Englishmen in a respectable family. Apply No. 26517 "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26517-6-4

CAIRO SEASON—To let, Furnished Suite in Harem Buildings, Ghazieh Palace. Kitchen; drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, bath, servants' quarters downstairs, four bedrooms upstairs. Particulars apply to Egyptian Gazette No. 26510. 26510-6-3

FOR SALE Cheap Spiral Staircases, (wood) complete. Good condition. Apply P. Phillips & Co., Cairo. 26513-5-3

FOR LOAN OF MONEY upon mortgage, in £100, and English money apply to Francesco Carcano-Nani, Monferrato's Buildings, Alexandria. 26516-36-4

GARRISON DIRECTORY—The General Officer Commanding has consented to the issue of a new edition of which will be published about the end of November. Any corrections desired must be communicated before the 31st October to the "Clerk in Charge, Garrison Directory, Headquarters Office, Cairo."

Such corrections will be included but the General Officer Commanding cannot accept any responsibility as to the accuracy of the information published. It is requested that all names and addresses communicated for correction or insertion be written legibly. Advertisements are invited, terms for which can be ascertained on application. 26534-6-1

SALE A Sale of Furniture belonging to Colonel Rawnsley, Army Service Corps, will take place at British Head Quarters, Cairo, on Friday 18th October 1905 at 9 a.m. 26514-6-4

THE "INDICATOR EGYPTIAN" Yearly, attractive and Commercial, for the year 1906 (20th year) will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1906, it is desired by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Polidori, at Alexandria. 26548-37-18

WANTED—Partner, with small capital in a good Egyptian going general business. Apply No. 26524-9. Egyptian Gazette office. 26509-6-4

WANTED by a firm of Cotton Exporters, an Experienced Bookkeeper with knowledge of English and French. First class references indispensable. Liberal salary. Apply Post Office Box No. 363. 26508-6-6

YOUNG MAN wants situation as houseman (moderate) and gentleman's valet, knows any work for hunting parties, goes everywhere, speaks English, French, German, Arabic fluently. Apply No. 26525 "Egyptian Gazette" office. 74032-4-1

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.
Continental Hotel Buildings
CAIRO.
St. David's Buildings,
ALEXANDRIA,
and 35-37 Noble Street
LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES—COMPRESSED OAK TRUNKS, SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS, SUIT CASES, RUBS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS—A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M." Demon. AND

Ayre's Central String Rackets.

TENNIS BALLS—FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1 A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRILLS, &c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in Crepe de Chine Ties, Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING IN THE BEST MAKES.

PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS COOK & PITH HELMETS CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS, AND PILLOW CASES.

FLANNELLETTES, VIYELLAS AND OXFORD FLANNELS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY, RUBBER SPONGES, RUBBERS, STUFS, MIRRORS (HAND & WALL) FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co., Cairo & Alexandria.

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECEPTE

Billets	Abonnements	Carnets
du dimanche 24 sept. au samedi 30 sept. 1905		
Billets	Abonnements	Carnets
13,925	14,885	10,495
An. cour. 91,925	92,127	3,886
dim. 30,195		
Augment. 11,745	22,127	
TOTAL — Année courante 106,310; année dernière 129,506; Diminution 18,496		
du 1er octobre 1904 au samedi 30 sept. 1905		
Billets	Abonnements	Carnets
13,925	14,885	10,495
An. cour. 91,925	92,127	3,886
dim. 30,195		
Augment. 11,745	22,127	
TOTAL — Année courante 5,955,230; année dernière 4,827,183; Augmentation 1,028,047		

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

Billets	Abonnements	Carnets
du dimanche 24 sept. au samedi 30 sept. 1905		
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HORSE HOSE, SEED, LIME, AND OTHERS.

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Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTUCCI.

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MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, ETC.

All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.

Pantoon Dock for raising vessels of the largest size.

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BRANCHES: AT SHARMA, BADR-HADAD (CAIRO), ALEXANDRIA AND KHARTOUM.

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STOWASSER & WINTER PUTTER

LEGGING & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

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